



THE BELLOWS

20th GREAT YEAR

Nov. 19, 1998 Puget Sound Photographic Collector's Society, Inc.

Vol. XX , No. 2

WHAT	NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF PSPCS
WHERE	DES MOINES MASONIC TEMPLE 2208 S. 223rd St. (Take Midway exit #149 west off I-5...go to first stop light west of Pacific Hwy. S....turn right.)
WHEN	Thursday, November 19, 1998...7:30 till 10:00 p.m. (Doors open about 6:30)
WHY	Short business meeting..auction (one item-lot-per member please)..door prize..member sell and trade tables (free to members, please cover during business meeting). PROGRAM: An expanded <u>Show & Tell</u> with members showing and discussing their finds and tales of the hunt from the fall shows.

FALL A BUSY SEASON FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTOR'S:

Tired of fall football? Then why not attend a Northwest camera show. Since the last Bellows in September there have been four camera shows; beginning with the September 20 Victoria B.C. show and ending with the large Portland show on November 14th. In addition PSPCS hosted our inter-club meeting and Merle Cary(our Channel Nine member) hosted a special tour of the facility. No excuse for not going "treasure" hunting this fall!

Our inter-club show had members from Vancouver B.C. and Portland. However, several long time Portland attendees did not make it this year. Those who came had an enjoyable time and some sales were made. There was a feeling that next year we should consider returning to Kent Commons for this event. The feeling being that a few more buyers would be likely to attend at Kent.

Twenty-two members and their friends attended Merle Carey's tour of Channel Nine on Thursday, October 15th. Merle gave a most interesting tour and demonstration of HDTV using their new HD camera to provide live shots as well as showing video tape programs shot on HD and played on a HDTV. There was a most interesting question and answer session that provided a wealth of information about this new form of television we will soon all be living with.

DON'T MISS PORTLAND:

With any luck this Bellows has gotten to you before Saturday, November 14th; the date of the Portland show held at the Washington County Fairplex on Hwy. 26 west of Portland. I know you just got back from Siggi's show in Vancouver B.C. on the 8th but the Portland show is also a very good one and should not be missed. Attend if at all possible. There are "treasures" to be found.

Thanks to the Arizona Photographic Collectors for:
(Answer at end of news letter, Ed.)

This Month's Mystery Question :

What company made pocket watch cameras that were made out of solid silver?
One example sold for \$30,000.

****BACKSIDE INFORMATION****

The September 17 meeting of PSPCS came to order at 7:37 p.m. Minutes of June meeting were approved as read. Treasurer Shirley reported club treasury had survived the summer.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

Members gave reports on various summer shows: Missoula..few buyers; Tri-cities..many dealers friendly hosts, 40 tables, low public turn out; Portland (Safeway store)..40 tables with 11 sellers and about 125 buyers; Gresham..a bit better than last year..a pleasant way to spend the day; Richlin's..no comments.

NEW BUSINESS:

Bob Peters was contacted thru our website by a woman with some Micky movies. Gene Raddatz told about a book on repair and restoration of collector cameras. Cost is \$39.00 and is published in Hawaii. Gene has email address if we want to order.

Bob Kelly gave a very thorough overview of our website showing display of items we have on the website. Bob says he needs more articles! (Please) He has had lots of comments on display page. He proposed \$150.00 for maintenance (changes, swap meet, etc.) and \$700.00 for 10-15 articles (25-30 pictures each). A motion was passed that we accept Kelly's budget proposal as stated on the paper passed out to members (\$850.00 this year).

A sheet was sent around to sign up for 1999 Show Committee. Mike Immel told us about plans for our October inter-club swap meet. He asked for some helpers the day of the show who would have first choice on tables. Motion passed to spend \$100.00 advertizing the show.

Dave passed out a brochure on 1936-1981 U.S. Patent dates and reminded everyone about October tour of Channel 9.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Fall shows: Victoria show - Sept. 10th..Eugene Show - Oct. 3rd, Vancouver B.C. show - Nov. 8th and Pro-Photo show - Nov. 14th.

PROGRAM: Was an extended SHOW & TELL with 8 members showing treasures they accumulated over the summer.

AUCTION: Twelve items were auctioned off for a total of \$278.50. One item did not sell.

DOOR PRIZES: Ray Hackbarth won a Lind's Price Guide and Dale Olson won a camera "Limoges like box.

Meeting adjourned at 8:47 p.m. for more selling and nummie munching along with stories of summer successes and failures.

Dues are now due. Please pay your Ten dollars (\$10.00) to Shirley at the meeting ; or mail them to her at her home address listed below. Remember, this should be the year members will get a significant discount on Jim McKeown's new price guide.



THE BELLOWS Newsletter is published 9 times per year by Puget Sound Photographic Collector's Society, Inc. Information for The Bellows should be sent to: Bill Kimber 1413 Weathervane Dr., Tacoma, WA 98466-5712 (253) 564-4046

The P.S.P.C.S. internet address is: <http://www.geocities.com/eureka/park/3740/>

Dues are \$10.00 per year and should be sent to Secretary/Treasurer Shirley Sparrow, 300 Pease Road, Cle Elum, WA 98922 (509) 674-1916. P.S.P.C.S. members receive first notification of our last Saturday in April yearly show.

PRESIDENT: DAVE STUDEBAKER, (253) 582-4878

The following article is used with thanks to the Photographic Historical Society Newsletter, Ed.

A Visit to the New Jack Naylor Collection

Your editor and his wife, Caroline had the recent pleasure of visiting Jack and Enid Naylor at their home in Chestnut Hills, MA. While we were expecting to again marvel at the scope and depth that this master collector of photographica would have, the NEW Jack Naylor Collection proved to be an exceptional delight. For the few who do not know Jack, his first collection contained virtually everything photographic you could name from a mint Daguerreotype camera to one of almost everything significant (and many just interesting or fun) cameras and photographic items ever made. A sort of James McKeown Guide come to life. Both collections were/are housed in a 2000 thousand square foot climate controlled and intruder secure, lower level of the Naylor's 10,000 square foot home. It is one of the more unique private museums in the world. The first collection was sold to a Japanese historical group for a reported \$7 million and is now in Japan housed in a museum building specifically designed for it. While Jack is obviously no ordinary photographica collector, he is also a truly gracious host and delightful friend.

If you had the opportunity to visit the first collection, the second one will be both a surprise and awe inspiring in a different way. That's because the new emphasis is on images rather than equipment. Not that there isn't a new mind-bending collection of cameras and accessories. Today the camera section is much smaller consisting more of rarities and extremely rare, rarities. The most impressive-and probably the most rare group consists of cameras and accessories for uncommon photography from the Russian KGB. These represent the epitome of "candid" photography. So good, that the FBI brings new agents to see the collection-along with instruction for their use by Jack. If you think you have seen hidden "detective" cameras before, think again.

Again there are rarities in equipment, including some duplicated from the previous collection. As before they make camera collectors salivate. For example, you may have seen a camera line with all its accessories in a catalog but here you see them not only for real, but usually in pristine condition.

Perhaps the best way to describe the major part of the new collection is to say it is like walking through the pages of the excellent 1978 book by William Welling, **Photography in America, the Formative Years. 1839-1900** (Thomas Y. Crowell, N.Y. ISBN 0-690-0145 \$29.95) That book covered virtually every photography process up to the invention of those now in use.

While a large part of the collection emphasizes the Daguerreotype, Jack's personal emphasis at present, it begins before photography. Many of the images predating photographic processes emphasize humanity's need to preserve its image in one way or another for whatever reason-vanity, beauty, record or just for fun. Virtually every means of recording an image is represented as is virtually every subject matter. There are optical toys, for children and adults, Pictures we would seldom make today, such as Daguerreotypes of those recently deceased. Usually infants, most were made because photography was so rare that most children, or grown people never had their picture made while they were alive. There are also novelty optical items such as pictures that change from daylight to night with the flip of a mirror, and on and on.

while we were there, Jack was using a Canon Elf and a new Sony digital camera. Asked if he liked the Elf he said he did-and he must have meant it because he has already started a collection of them. Naturally, the complete line is on display. Old is fun but the new stuff is fun too. And Jack Naylor is ever alert to anything old or new. Incidentally, if you ever have an occasion to photograph a daguerreotype Jack has developed a simple copy stand that does an excellent job and we bet he would share the idea with you.

LAGER'S VOL. III OF LEICA PRODUCTS ADDED TO SERIES

The fascinating array of Leica products by Leica historian Jim Lager, assembled in three beautifully produced books in recent years, are now available as a set in cloth and bonded leather bindings. For pricing, descriptions and examples of illustrations, write Lager Limited Editions, P.O., Box 4, Coster NJ 07624-0004; 201-768-5426; FAX 201-768-5079.

History of Kodak Instant Cameras II

by Peter Venema

Peter Venema lives in Caledon, Ontario, Canada where he collects all manner of Kodak instant cameras and accessories. Encouraged by Charlie Kamerman, Peter has agreed to write a series about his extensive knowledge of these cameras. — Ed.

Actually, during the 1950s and 1960s, the Eastman Kodak Company had not altogether ignored instant photography. How could they with the daily reminder in the form of making instant film for the Polaroid Company? *Newsweek* notes Kodak's activities in its issue for May 3, 1976, when they indicate that research teams had worked on the basic technologies of instant photography during the aforementioned decades. By the late 1960s, Kodak's research breakthroughs and the increased sales by the Polaroid company as well as dropping prices of instant cameras, helped Kodak to make up its mind. The time had come to make its move "for an instant picture system that boasted the Kodak name." [2, p. 70]

With the end in sight of the heyday of the Instamatic and with surveys which showed that there was a huge market for an instant picture system that bore the Kodak name, things started to move. By 1970, Dr. Albert Sieg, the man in charge of the instant camera project, indicated that a system would be available in 5 or 6 years. Kodak did have some well thought-out "musts" and "wants" for the new system, including such items as focus-free picture taking, compact size, litter-free film and, of course, their well established excellent colour quality.

Meanwhile at Polaroid, things were not going well with the Aladdin project, the nickname for the SX-70 camera. The main troubles with this very complex and technically wizard machine were its lack of colour quality and the short life of the film pack battery. By 1973 Kodak had learned enough from the Polaroid experience to ensure, according to Dr. Sieg, that a Kodak product would focus, handle and operate smoothly. Thus it was decided that some more work was needed to ensure smooth and easy use of all aspects of the Kodak instant camera.

In 1974 for the first time, Eastman Kodak's annual report mentions a Kodak instant camera and film system. The fact was established that Kodak had developed a rapid access instant photography system, and the road was paved for the announcement of the long awaited Kodak instant camera. Polaroid's stock had fallen from a high of 149 in May 1972, to a low of 36 in June 1974. *Newsweek* reported that some people were willing to wait for the Kodak instant camera system. An article in *Modern Photography*, April 1974, under the title, "Peace agreement over," indicated a non-renewal of agreements, which may well have been another incentive to Kodak to take action in the field of instant photography.

Meanwhile in Rochester, the assembly lines were being set up. In April 1975, at the Kodak annual meeting in Flemington, N. J., the names for the first two new cameras had been announced as the Kodak EK4 and the Kodak EK6. Production of the new Kodak instant cameras was geared to meet a release date of around July 1976. Most, if not all, in the

world of photography were aware of what was coming. In March 1976, Polaroid introduced its Pronto model, based on the SX-70 system and similar in price to what the new Kodak models were expected to sell for. Olshaker puts it this way, "The move was timed to beat what Polaroid officials considered Kodak's probably entry into the instant picture field." [1, p. 218.]

The waiting was over.

Before looking at the Kodak instant cameras and the mark they made on history, it is interesting to point out that Kodak was not Polaroid's only competitor. On October 12, 1972, Berkey-Keystone Inc., of Clifton, N. J., announced two models of instant cameras that were to use Polaroid films. By 1975 several more models had been added by Berkey-Keystone, and Polaroid charged that no fewer than ten SX-70 patented features had been copied by the Keystone products. Whereas Kodak has always encouraged other companies to produce cameras that use Kodak film (for example, Continental from Taiwan and Fuji from Japan), Polaroid has taken a different route and has attacked competition by litigation. [Over the years Kodak also pursued competitors through litigation. — Ed.] Polaroid served notice and would not tolerate a threat to its existence (see earlier Chrislin Insta camera). The battle dragged on for some years, and Berkey-Keystone produced some ten different models, some with name modification in Germany. By late 1978 the two companies settled out of court, when Berkey-Keystone agreed to stop making instant cameras.

The Kodak instant cameras were announced with low-key advertising. In a popular magazine like *Newsweek*, the Kodak EK6 instant camera was first advertised on July 23, 1976, and the Kodak EK4 instant camera was not advertised until November 15, 1976. Only a total of four advertisements appeared in *Newsweek* that year for Kodak instant cameras compared to sixteen for Polaroid products. However, many articles appeared in all sorts of magazines, from business magazines to general interest to magazines devoted exclusively to photography. Kodak's instant camera years had arrived.

References

1. Mark Olshaker, *The Polaroid Story: Edwin Land and the Polaroid Experience*, Stein and Day, New York, 1980.
2. "The Camera Boom," *Newsweek*, 87, May 3, 1976.

*The
Houghton
Company of
England*

*They manu-
factured the
Ticka pocket watch cameras under a license
from the Expo Camera Co. of New York.
They made four different models during the
early 1900s.*

